TWEED'S CONFESSION.

The Ancient Boss Again Agitating the Town.

SENSATION IN THE PROVINCES.

Speculations and Surmises Over the Coming Investigation.

CLEARING BESMIRGHED REPUTATIONS

Effect of Woodin's Dashing Speech in the Senate.

A DEFENCE A LA BLAINE.

A Check Based on a Purely Business Transaction.

SPINOLA ON THE RAMPAGE.

Mr. Townsend on the Alleged Confession of His Principal.

The excitement produced by the circulation of an alerably abated yesterday by the publication of minis of the parties implicated and by the dec-ons of both the Attorney General and Tweed's sel that no persons other than themseives and fore, the story was not suthentic. There was, not, therefore, the story was not suthentic. There was, not, therefore, an alarming rush for the offices of the European steamship companies, and the trains for Canada did not bear an unusually large number of passengers. Perhaps this was also owing, in a great measure, to the declaration of the Attorney General that he will not make public any names mentioned by Mr. Tweed until il have, by strict investigation, satisfied himself that they are really guilty, and that he will not prose-cute them unless he shall be convinced that they can fact that none of the persons supposed to be con-erned in the wrongdoings of the "Ring" disappeared esterday. On the contrary, those of the number be reside in this city were more conspicuous than sual, and were to be met with during the day moving com place to place earnessly discussing the proposi-on of the fallon Tammany chief, and wondering what would prove to be the extent of his true confession. Dutaide of political circles, while there was but little a deep and carnest interest exhibited in the subtopic. Ever since the publication of his letly awaiting the fulfilment in proper form Tweed's offer of a full surrep he documents and facts in his possession to the es. The greatest interest was felt as to what as disclosures would be, and when after weeks of seeing and conjecturing it became known that the afection had been fully committed to paper and laid fore the Attorney General of the State the climax of ricelty was reached and people were willing to befor the time—anything relating to the confea-which had any semblance of truth. The many sistencies in the alleged abstract of the document rere plainly visible yesterday in the light of the state-cents of officials and persons well informed as to the natter, and the general conclusion reached was that while there must be some facts in such a collection of bile there must be some facts in such a collection of irmises and gossip, it would be found inaccurate in a cent many respects when the gonume confession hould be made known. Senator Woodin's vigorous soial of the charges brought against him excited a reat deal of attention, and the most intense curiosity rrent in respect to the investigation of them of the committee of investigation, yesterday tele-graphed to Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Mr.

of the committee of investigation, yesterday telegraphed to Mr. John D. Towasend, counsel for Mr. Tweed, asking whether the committee would be permitted to examine the latter at his quarters in Ludiow Street Jail on Saturday in relation to the matter.

Mr. Towasend was in the jail in consultation with his client when the tolegram arrived at his house, and did not receive it. He remained closeted with Mr. Tweed from hall-past ten in the morning until half-past two in the alternoon, when he took a hack, and, proceeding to the Grand Central Depot, left on the train for Albany. It is presumed that his consultation with Mr. Tweed had reference to the treatment of the confession by the Attorney General. Mr. Tweed contended that Mr. Farronid should examine the documents presented to him at once, and decide immediately whether he would accept the proposition or not. The Attorney General did not permit Mr. Tweed to turn betale's evidence in the ordinary fashion by saying, "fell all you know, and we will set you free." He said, "Give up all you have of property to the people you have robbed; tell us all you know about the frauds perpetrated while you were in power, and we will look at the evidence and think the matter over, and if we conclude that it is a good bargain we will agree; otherwise you will have to stay in jail." It consequence of this people are an accept the proposition, the facts contained in it should be kept secret, as their publication would only intensity the public indignation against Mr. Tweed and render future negotiations impossible. Mr. Tweed is now atraid that the Attorney General will not long be able to prevent some of the lacts in his possession leaking out under the terrible pressure brought to bear upon him. It is thought also that Mr. Townesh as will the proposition that he might satisfy the public demand. These two motives, it is believed, caused Mr. Townsend as will not one return to the capital yesterday.

Mr. Fairchild to induce him to a hasty acceptance of the proposition that he might satisfy the public demand. These two motives, it is believed, caused Mr. Townsend's sudden return to the capital yesterday.

Desides his counsel, Mr. Tweed yesterday received his son William M., who remained an hour or more; and in the evening General Richard Tweed paid his usual ristit, remaining until "Castle Ludlow's" gates were alosed for the night.

In view of Mr. Tweed's being summoned to testify before the Woodin investigating committee on Saturday it is interesting to recall the testimony given by him lais? before the committee of the Senate appointed to investigate charges against Senator James Wood, who was accused of having accepted money from Mr. Tweed for his voic.

WHAT MR. TWEED WILL PROBABLY SAY.

On that occasion Tweed was called as a witness and lestified that he had sever known Mr. Wood until he met him in the Senate of 1870-71. In reply to a question whether he knew of any person, Senator or otherwise, attempting to induce of Mr. Wood, Mr. I weed said:—"I think it more than likely that I stitempted to induce chim; I spoke to nearly all the Senators on that subject." In the course of the examination Mr. I weed isorther testified:—"My conversations with Senator Wood were mostly in the Senate Chamber; I don't think we ever spoke outside; I pointed out to him the evils which threatened us from the immer in which the young democracy were trying to break up everything; I don't think manner in which the young democracy were trying to break up everything; I don't think manner in which the pump democracy were trying to break up everything; I don't think manner in which the pump democracy were trying to break up everything; I don't know whener anybody else ever had any noney manner to the republican Senators were present once; I have no knowledge of what lobying the other republican party; they were in lavor of making the Registry law more stringent; the socialed young democracy opposed the charter; I was in lavor of it

truth."

STATE OFFICIALS GENERALIZING.

The State officials, when asked, say that, while they do not layor premature disclosures, the subject is a serious one and will occupy the public mind for some time and the whole affair will be probed to the bottom. Governor Robinson to day reiterated his determination to make the serious control to send the serious control to send the send the send this and other circumpomizations to the Senate, and this and other circumpomizations to the Senate, and this and other circumpomizations.

of the bank, introducing Mr. Chamberlain, stating the circumstances, and requesting them to open an account with him. A day or two after 'these gentlemen wrote me inquiring about Chamberlain's responsibility, as he wanted to get a note discounted for an amount which I have forgotten; I refused to indorse it. And a day or two after ward Chamberlain's responsibility, and and annoyed me a great deal; finally 't and, 't dos't know anything about you, but I know sand annoyed me a great deal; finally 't and, 't dos't know anything about you, but I know Senater Wood is good for the amount, and if you will get his note or his innoresement with Senator Wood's note for \$15,000, so I paid it, giving my own check, I think, on the Tenth National Bank. He said he only wanted the money for a few menting when that note became due Senator Wood wrote me, asking a renewal; I think he sent me a check by Chamberlain, or through the mail, for the amount of the interest, and from that time to this the same course has been pursued. I think Mr. Wood must have in his possession the checks for the amount of interest. The notes were three months' notes, I think, Mr. Wood never furnished me with any socurity, I was satisfied he was good for the amount. I never made any inquiry into Mr. Wood's dianacial standing. When Chamberlain brought me the note I gave him a check for the amount, payable to Senator Wood's order."

Mr. Tweed testified also to having lent money to

Senator Genet.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, who was considered the representative of the Attorney General in the Tweed compromise as well as in the other Ring cases, seems to have been ignored by that official and by Mr. Tewnsend now that something is to be done. In reply to a question whether the Attorney General had invited him to assist in examinant the documents submitted by Mr. Peckham yesterday said to the writer:—"I have nothing at all to say on the Subject more than I have aiready said." What he had aiready said to the writer was that he expected the Attorney General and himself would decide upon the proposition in concert. This remark he made on the night the document was submitted.

was that he expected the Attorney General and himself would decide upon the proposition in concert. This remark he made on the night the document was submitted.

JOHN KRILY'S PAITE.

Comptroller Keny stated yeaterday that he beneves the story of the conclession as published to be in the main correct. Being saked the reason "for the laith that was in him" he answered, "For the simple reason that I have long had personal or other knowledge that induces me to credit it, atthough I have had no legal knowledge. There doobless are errors; but it hits pretty near the truth."

Example and the truth."

Example as an expert by the Department of Finance in the investigation of the accounts of the Ring Board of Audit and the adjusted claims of \$25,000,000, stated yesterday to a reporter of the Heraald has he was not surprised at anything in the alleged confession of Tweed, except the mention of a payment of ten per cent to ex-Mayor Hall. "The division of the percentage," said Mr. Taintor, "as given by Mr. Tilden in the Heraald Mr. Taintor, "as given by Mr. Tilden in the Heraald Or yesterday is correct. The testimony of the accounts of the figures I always found that that was the division that was worked out. Nowhere was it shown that Mr. Hall had had any percentage, and therefore I was very much surprised at the statement said to be made by Tweed. You will remember, however, that all these claims carried interest, and that the division of the percentage is worked out. Nowhere was it shown that interest division plad to be gone into. It was a settlement set of court, and the names of those with whom this interest division plad to be gone into. I was a settlement set of court, and the names of those with whom this interest was divided have nover been prolished, but there can be no objection in stating who they are. I traced this interest money to Connoily, Sween, Vatson, Woodward and "Joe" Young. So that in that division Hall's name was not traceable. I am quite justified in saying that there is not a particle of legal evide

New York, April 9, 1870. Tenth National Bank, twenty thousand of Hugh J. Hastings twenty thousand W. M. TWEED.

"The only remark I have heard in connection with this check," said ar. Foley, "is that the dates of the passing of the charter and the dates of the check are not far removed from one another. The Tweed char-ter passed the Assembly March 30 and the Senate

THE VOTE ON THE TWEED CHARTER The following was the result of the final vote on the Tweed charter, taken from the journal of that day:—
"Mr. Speaker put the question whether the House would agree to the final passage of said bill, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thoreof, and toreo-fifths of said members being present.

THE YEAR.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:—Messrs.
Answorth, Aliaben, Alvord, Faker, Baldwin, Bamber,
Banker, Barnes, Bernes, Bennett, Bergen, Berry,
Blatr, Blossom, Bolt, Bradford, J. Brown, S. L.
Brown, V. P. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Cary, Cavanagh, Clark, Cook, Coon, Cullen, J. Davis, J. T. Davis, Blair, Bloasom, Bolt, Bradford, J. Brown, Y. P. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Cary, Cavanagh, Clark, Cook, Coon, Collen, J. Davis, J. T. Davis, Decker, Deming, Dodge, Droll, Ely, Empte, Fields, Flagg, Flannagan, Flannagin, Flynne, Foster, Franklin, Frear, Fuiler, Graham, Green, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hathaway, Honer, Hennessy, Hewett, Horton, Howe, Huil, Husted, Hyatt, Irvins, Jacobs, Jerred, Johnson, Jones, Keerban, Kilham, Krack, Lamoree, Lanahan, Littlejobn, Lowery, Lyon, Maddox, Martine, Merchant, Miaer, Mitchell, Mooney, Moseley, Mulford, A. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtman, Neson, Northup, Oatman, G'Keel, Paimer, Parker, Patrick, Payno, Pearsal, Pease, Pinnkett, Ransom, Ray, Roberts, Roban, Sanborn, Selkrey, Sewerd, Shanahan, Sieight, Robert, Snow, Speaker, Steele, Stevenson, Sturges, Sweet, Tighe, Vanstonburgh, West, White, Wilson, Winana, Wood, Young—yeas, 116.

**Megative—M. C. Murphy, Pierce, Remer, Walker, Wright—nays, 5.

Absentees, I.—Esker, Cayuga county; Delano, Essex county; Tefft, Onondaga county; Dimick, Jefferson county; Butterfield, Jefferson county; Gleason, St. Lawrence county; Lawrence, Westchester county.

In Kas Ranata. The President put the question whether the Senate would agree to the final passage is as follows:—The President put the question whether the Senate would agree to the final passage of and bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, a majority of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof, and three-fifths of said members being pressen, as follows:—Yeas—Banks, Blood, Bowen, Bradly, Brand, Cauldwell, Chapman, Creamer, Elwood, Frost, Graham, Hardenburgh, Harpending, Hubbard, Konnedy, Lewis, Lord, Minter, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Parker, Prerce, Sanlord, Scott, Tweed, Winslew, Wood and Woodin—30. Nays—Genet and Thayer—2.

FEELING AT THE STATE CAPITAL THE EXCITEMENT QUIETING DOWN-EFFECT OF WOODIN'S SPEECH-A SIGNIFICANT CIRCUM-STANCE-GOVERNOR BOBINSON AWAITING DE-VELOPMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANT. April 18, 1877.
The excitement about the Tweed revelations is very much abated to-night. There has been rather a revulsion of feeling in favor of the accused, based, in a great measure, on the reckless charges made against men in high official station, to whom the people look for guidance and wisdom, and whom they are now told, on purely ex parte evidence, to consider as malefactors.

FORTLAR SENTIMENT.
The general sentiment here is simply this, that if the alleged published confession be Mr. Tweed's he has proved himself as vile in his cowardice as he was unscrupulous in his konvery. Yet while this feeling is largely expressed there is no getting around the fact that Tweed has made disclosures, on the face of which the seal of truth is apparently stamped by various well

soal of truth is apparently stamped by various well known circumstances and by the anxiety evinced by those secused to explain their lancemen.

Another significant circumstance is the sudden congregation here of many old time politicians whose laces have not been seen at the capital frequently of late years. Where see many birds flutter some one must be hit.

THE BLAINE OF THE STATE SENATE.

Woodin's opponents say that his boid and brilliant deliance of last light is almost an exact reproduction of Blaine's famous delence in Congress against the Mulligan charges, and dub him the Blaine of New York. They say that his committee is no more respectable than the Connoily committee, headed by Marshail O. Roberts and John Jacob Astor, and that the requirements of the resolution, that the committee shall report within ten days, absolutely preclude thorough investigation, and it adnered to will secure a whitewashing report and have the effect of holding off the thorough and complete investigation now being entered on by the Attorney General.

ENATOR MORRISHE'S VIEWS.

The whole subject cannot be better summed up than in the words of senator Morrissey;—"There is no middle ground; the man is either innocent or guilty; his defence was many and able, and there should be no time lost in finding, out whether Tweed or he telis the truth."

STATE OFFICIALS GENERALIZING.

The State officials, when asked, say that, while they

stances indicate that the Executive Department gives credence to the allegations in all main points. Every one feels relieved that Judge Folger's prompt and complete vindication clears the judicial ermine of our highest court from all substiction of a stain.

As the Establic From all substiction of a stain.

As the Establic Predicted, General Spinola made a commation to-night by raing to a question of privilege in reply to the remarks of Sonator Woodin yesterday. Undoubtedly the versatile and voluble General had a substantial grayance this time. The calling by name of a member of a co-ordinate branch in any legislative body is a rare occurrence in partiamentary history, and involves a breach of decorum atmost beyond forgiveness. General Spinola was constaintly interrupted by points of order of every imagisable nature, proceeding mainly from the venerable Nestor of Salina, but, aithough obliged to abandon his ground in gallant style.

The following is the speech of General Spinola:—

Mr. Spraker.—Contrary to my usual custom and practice of not noticing things which take place outside of the railings of this chamber. I rise to a question of privilege to-night which I is will proceed to state. I hold in my hami's copy of the New York Times.

The fixtue Senate has passed a third of the three impor-

The htate Senate has passed a third of the three impor-tant measures, and as the session of the Legislatore ha-nearly passed and the amount of work done in the Assem-bly is exceedingly meatre, it is a pity that some man o Mr. Woodin's shillty, firmness and clearness of apprehen sion cannot be found to take charge of bills affecting thi-city in the Assembly chamber. l read further, sir, from one of the journals of the day, as follows:—

the day, as follows:—

To day in the Assembly Chamber, when on e of the measures which received almost the unanimous vote of this body (referring to the other branch of this Legis lature) was being considered in Committee of the Whole, a member, whose name I will speak, though I defy parliamentary law by doing it, races and calls the attention of the Assembly to this bill and the name of the person who introduced it in the San ate, whose name to-day is connected with some awful disclosures. I beg pardon for volating the parliamentary law and practice in speaking the name of the member of Assembly, and it is, perhaps, a waste of time to say that that person does not rise to the altitude of my lowest contempt.

Mr. Alvord here interrupted the speaker.

It may be good from the stated point of the honors ble member from Onondaga; it may not be so good let the individual referred to when I have finished. would not ask it from this House under ordinary circumstances, but there are times when the uterance by the convicted criminal, standing under the shadow of the scaffold, compels replies from distinguished citizens, and so I now feel compelied to notice the statement of a great political maleractor, standing on a scaffold erected by his associates in crime and waiting the drop of the are of public opinion, from which he has no chance to escape. I notice his state ments only from the infamous notoriety of the utterer from whom they came. Ordinarily they would no disturb that contempt which honest men have for convicted felous.

disturb that contempt which honest men have for convicted feions.

Woodin's Electron.

This individual, although residing in a county with 3,000 republican majority bebind him, was repudiated by the intelligent, thinking electors of that county at the last time he appeared before them and solicited their suffrages, and with 1,000 republican majority in one of the Senatorial districts of this State the same individual secured his re-election to the Senato by less than 300 majority. A rumor had gone out among the intelligent and better thinking people of the Twenty-lith Senatorial district of this State as to the criminal conduct of one of the representatives, and although at that time the proof had not been furnished, and since has been, neverthelects will his declarations of innocence and his protestations sgainst the allegation, with the limited majority to which I have referred, return him to the upper branch of this Legislature. The detail of his participation in the old New York Ring of plander is only the blesster of a corrupt 'builly at bay.'

A FOINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Alvord rises to a point of order and the Chair decides it well taken.

Mr. Speaker, it is not a pleasing nor a pleasant duty I am called upon to perform this evening. It is a pallial one to me, out, sir, when I was held up in a place where I had no right or authority to respond to the contempt and scorn of the neople of this State, I enly asked that the same privilege be extended to me as to the man who attempted to hold me up to ridicule, and the insuit did not rest upon me alone, but was an insult to the House of which I am an humble member; and sir, it was a reflection upon the intelligent consistency that stands behind me and for which I ask the indulgence of this House that I may be permitted to proceed and state this question in precisely the same style in which, outside of this House, a member of this body has been assailed. Now, sir, I have in my mind's eye-and, I believs, that will be within the rule—an individual who has served the S

for myself. I do speak in reference to Mr. Spinola's speech, delivered in the Assembly.

My name, sir, was mentioned in the upper branch of this Legislature by a member of that body, who, in his coward heart, knew I was not there to respond.

Mr. Aivord rises to a point of order in reference to the phrase 'coward heart' in connection with a member of the State Legislature, and the Chair decides the point of order well taken, and that the gentleman irom New York is not in order.

On a vote of the House Mr. Spinola was allowed to go on in order.

On a vote of the House Mr. Spinola was allowed to go on in order.

Mr. Speaker, I am not surprised, sir, at the sensitiveness of the member from Onondaga, and I had really hoped that there was generosity enough in this House notwithstanding anything that may have taken place here during this seasion. It may be my course here has not been pleasant to some members, but nevertheless I feel as If I had the name rights as a member of this body, and whose those rights have been assuited in a vulgar and malignant manner, I feel as If I had the right to stand here and vindicate myself and show the character of the man who has traduced me in public estimation. I should think that if the House had no respect for the meldividually they would have respect for themselves and all of the members of this body to hurf back the sianders which have been placed on you as well as on ma.

I, sir, am an old public servant, too. I have zerved in the public service for many years of my life, and, sir, no min ever dared to cnaige me with being a public their or a vensi legislator. I am not a man that ever shared public plunder with any robber on the ivee of the earth. I dien't commence my career in powerly and distress, and after eight years service be found rolling in affluence and wealth, surrounded with the outentations of the vulgar and the vile. (Laughter). The altitude of a man's lowest contempt, when such a man had reached a pinacio of initiamy that the most degraded—

Mr. Alvord rose to a point of order that it was evident that the gentleman was not proceeding in order, and the Chair decided the point not well taken, that Mr. Spinola continued—I was boot, sir, to remote that the contempt, as the same time, it is was myself and head created or reached such a pinnacle of initiany that the most degraded weetch on the lace of the sarth would scorn to aspire to, I would be in keeping. If had attered the sinner, with the wretch who did it. I sir, have never been a pretender in my life; I have never been a meek follower of the Church, as one of its class leaders; I have never deceived my constituents by pretending to be a moral and a Christian man while I indulged in every vulgarity and offence against the laws of morality and decency; I never, sir, borrowed the mantles of heaven in which to serve the devit.

Sir, the declarations of any plunderer or thief who ever lived never had the least terror for me. I hever mingled with public plunderers in my life. I was never the associate nor the companion of a their; and when the time comes, sir, some man will tremble at the Very mention of the name of that great cuprit, and others will have sleepless nights; and, sir, no cloak can save them, neither of age nor anything class. I have been foully maligned, and I can stand here, Mr. Speaker, and in the presence of this House, and in the presence of my God, sir, can proclaim that I never reached out my hand

Mr. Alvord rose to a point of order; but before it was are. Avoid rose to a point of order; out core it was passed upon Mr. Spinosa tinished, as follows:—
I retire with the thanks of this House, having closed with what I had to say, and trust my friend from Gnundaga will sleep easy.

THE WOODIN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.
The special committee to investigate the Woodin case have had three sessions to-day and have made a

preliminary examination of the documentary evidence and will probably noid their first formal session in New York on Saturday morning. They have not yet decided where to meet, but will probably select the Yifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. John D. Townsend arrived here this evening and had an interview with Attorney General Fairchild Subsequently your correspondent met him and inquired his business here. Mr. Townsend's reply was that he simply came to Albany to explain to the Attorney General more in detail the case of his client, Mr. William M. Tweed. He said he knew all that was in the document presented by him to the Attorney General, but he recognized no resemblance, except in one or two features which he did not care to mention, between it and the statements published vesterday. He said, "To-day I naw Mr. Tweed. Our conversation was on trivial matters, but as I went out in front of the jail I found my carriage had gone. It was raining, and I returned to Mr. Tweed's apartments in the jail and remained with him until the rain was over; but our conversation was entirely without public interest."

Mr. Townsend concluded by saying that he believed that Mr. Tweed would come out of this business "if without honor to himself, with some profit to the pople." Mr. Townsend's Interview with the Attorney General was satisfactory and the object of his visit was accomplished. He returns to New York at an accomplished the returns to New York at an acquisit salety under the Union Jack over the Canada barder. If the kettle continues to boil in a few days others will sang.

For the blue bonnets are over the border.

A SERIES OF DENIALS.

A SERIES OF DENIALS. EX-SENATOR GEORGE MORGAN, OF DUTCHESS, NEVER RECEIVED A DOLLAR-STATEMENT RE-GARDING A CERTAIN MORTGAGE

POTOMERENESE, April 18, 1877.

The published version of the confession of William M. Tweed has excited much interest here, as in it the name of ex-Senator George Morgan, of Dutchess county, is used, with an intimation that he received a Mr. Winslow with the understanding that the money should be divided among certain Sepators, Morgan being among the number. on the suburbs of the city in a cosey cottage at the fool llege Hill, and there a reporter called upon him this afternoon and found him at home partially sick with a heavy cold. The following is a verbatim report

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MORGAN. PORTER-Mr. Morgan, I have come to talk with

you about the Tweed confession.

Mr. Mongax—Well, the Lord knows and I know so far as I am concerned about that matter. REPORTER-Do you mean Jarve Lord?

Mr. Morgan-Oh, no. I mean the Lord, who reigns well over the just as the unjust. REPORTER-Oh. Well, how about Tweed's confes ion where he says he paid Mr. Winslow \$200,000 to be divided among certain Senators, yourself among the

\$200,000 to Mr. Winslow; but I never had a word with

Mr. Mordan-Mr. Tweed might have paid the \$200,000 to Mr. Winslow; but I never had a word with Mr. Winslow on the subject, nor did a dollar of that money ever reach my pocket.

REPORTER—How about your voting for the passage of the Tweed charter?

Mr. Mordan-I voted for the Tweed charter on precisely the same principle that I voted for measures of other members whom I desired to vote for my measures—such as State appropriation for the Hudson River Hospital and the Poughkeepsic Bridge bill—making in my own mind each member responsible for the measures in his district as I was responsible for those in any district.

REPORTER—Do you suppose it was nonsible for any mau to have sold your vote and you not know it?

Mr. Mordan—No, I think not; I am ready to answer any questions bearing upon the subject when called upon by the proper tribunal.

This closed the formal interview, when Mr. Morgan handed the reporter a Senatorial about containing the photographs of the Senators of 1870. The picture of Tweed shows him to have been in oxcellent condition in those days, as does also the picture of Mr. Winslow and others. Mr. Morgan is of the opinion that the "Wild Man" will be out in a few days and would be glad to meet him. He has nothing against Mr. Tweed, as he never did him an injury.

The record in the County Clerk's office in this city shows that on the 10th of April, 1871, the Morgan Lake property in this city, then owned by Mr. George Morgan, was mortraged to William M. Tweed for \$30,000. On November 21 the same year, "lor" (as the record asys) "natural love and affection, and the sum of \$1," that mortrage was assigned to William M. Tweed, Jr., but the assignment was not recorded illi December 3, 1873. On the lath of Pehraary, 1875, the mortgage was cancelled, but for what consideration is not stated on the record.

Mr. Morgan expects to be called before the Senator Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin, but is condident that Senator Woodin will swing clear.

It is stated that William Twe

HON. BICHARD CROWLEY WAS NEVER AP

PROACHED. LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 18, 1877. Hon. Richard Crowley, of this city, publishes a card in the Lockport Daily Journal this afternoon denying

EX-SENATOR PLWOOD DENIES ALL IMPUTATIONS UTICA. N. Y., April 18, 1877. Ex-Senator Elwood, of Herkimer county, telegraphs

the Utica Morning Herald as follows:-Dery all imputations affecting me in Tweed's con-lession. Will make public statement.

A. R. ELWOOD.

EX-SENATOR NORRIS WINELOW DENIES EACH AND EVERY ALLEGATION WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 18, 1877. Ex-Senator Norris Winslow says each and every al-

legation contained in the Tweed consession, so far as they concorn him, are totally and absolutely false.

CONGRESS AND THE MORMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

SALT LAKE, U. T., April 9, 1877.

Several non-Mormons of this city have requested me to express to you the thanks of the liberal element of Utah for the valuable service you are rendering us in directing the attention of the American people to the dangerous theocracy which holds rule in these valleys of the mountains. It is disgraceful to the general government that a small sect of lanatics should be allowed to override law and practise rites abhorrent to the moral sense of the community. And now that the public gaze is directed toward this remote spot we think here it would be an auspicious time to urge Congress to do a little legislation for Utah. The solution of this Mormon problem will not be a work of so great difficulty as some writers seem to suppose. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of obscure saints are honest, well-meaning persons, illiterate, of course, and alien in their leelings to this or any other human government, but industrious in their habits and accustomed to obey. Under proper training these people would

ment, but industrious in their habits and accustomed to obey. Under proper training these people would become useful members of society, and their children, with the facilities of education aforded them, would grow up an intelligent, robust, law-abiding people. This Mormon despotism is so crashing, and the people are kept in such ignorance and poverty that all those chosen sons of the Lord who do a little thinking for themselves have grown rebellious toward their divinely illuminated leaders, and are ready to strike for their own enfranchisement. One principal tenet of the latter-Day inith is the coming obliteration of the fulness of time may have the regonerated earth to themselves and hold universal dominion. Hence the Lord's people must hold no business or social intercourse with the unregenerate; the sheep imust be separated from the goats. Non-intercourse with ungodly outsiders is the staple of the tabernacle descourses, and I heard one very argent speaker lay down four signs of apostacy—neglect of the Saints to pay their tithing, engaging in maing industry, holding intercourse with unrighteous Babylonians and reading the Sait Lake usewspapers. But people of the same race and tongue cannot live together without association. The laracites, in Moses' day, were on neighborly terms with the Egyptians, and Mormon and Gentile housewives, although they do not often visit each other, interchange little civilities and cannot avoid social relations. My wife's hired girl is a saintess; a willing, laithful girl, although sne-believes Judge McKean stiled Joe Smith. Her washerwoman is a bishop's wile, who enjoys the olessed privilege of working for the support of her two chadren. She is taught that in the future world the Gentiles will wash for her—as Brigham Young soul? Franklin Pierce would black his boots in angellife—and the good, homely soul is contented with her lot. The sewing girl who spends a week with us occasionally is the offspring of a polygamus marriage; her mother has been neglected for later affinities,

these arrogant, law-defying "leaders of larael" in their criminal excesses. Do this, and we only want a free billot and an amended jury law. Under our proceed system of voting Mormon men and women are restrained from voting according to their will because our system of numbered ballots places them under the capionage of their ecciestastical masters. While Mr. Baskin, contestant for the delegatestip, was in Washington during the last session of Congress he received fully a dozen letters from members of the Morman Church begging him to procure the passage of a law to amend our electoral system. They are three of priestly intolerance, and dare not vote for their emancipation until they can express their will at the poils unknown to their spiritual pastors and masters.

Our jury lists, under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1574 (known as the Poland bill), are made up of an equal number of Hormons and non-Mormons. The former class are anner a resignous obligation to protect their brethren from "persecution" in a Genitic Court. Thus in starely that grand juries can be empanelied who will indict their brethren for offences, or if an indictinent is found it is a chance if the trial jury will convict. Thomas Ricks, a Mormon sheriff and high priest, indicted for the murder of William Sheebe, a prisoner in his custody, was found not guilty notwithstanding the most cohvicing evidence of his guilt; and John D. Lee, in his second trial, was convicted through strategy on the part of the prosecuting offerer, for which be was heartily condemned by the more conscientious Gentiles in the Territory. To procure honest and unprejudiced Juries we require an open venire placed in the bands of the United States of Congress to enable the progressive, law abounds citizens of Utah to solve the Mormon problem. Bakylonian.

MUSIC FROM BRIGHAM'S ORGAN.

MUSIC FROM BRIGHAM'S ORGAN. (From the Salt Lake Descret News, March 31.)

The country had but just got through with the elecwhen the invatiable appetite for that kind of mental aliment cried out for another, which has been found when the insatiable appetite for that kind of mental aliment cried out for another, which has been found once more in "Mormonism," "Utah and the Mormons," once of the most fertile of seasational subjects and worth considerable to this Republic on teat account alone. Just now the newspapers throughout the Union are all directed toward. Utah for their leading sensation, and many of them strike wildly in the matter, as is the custom with many American newspapers wheat they think they have struck a rich lead. In fact not a lew of the journals that reach the Territory just now seem as if their conductors had gone crazy, purfectly daft, on the subject. They are so overcome with delight at having picked up so promising a new sensation. They are cailing for all sorts of extreme things to be done, and urging their points with the senseless fervor and fury of enraged lumities. It is not at all unlikely that an attempt will be made to this Territory—for what adequate reason it would be difficult to tell, the only apparent one being the working up of the public mind until it is "exceedingly mad against them," forgetting that passion and principle are two very different things, and very seldom found in each other's company. Raving is not righteousness nor is jugulating necessarily justice. Neither is the faming of the flames of ungovernable passion in the multitude likely to advance the interests of justice. It is, therefore, univise in the extreme for the press throughout the country to talk in a wild, passionate and uterly unreasonable manner concerning any important subject or any community in the country to talk in a wild, passionate and uterly unreasonable manner concerning any important subject or any community in the country. If there is any serious cause of complaint toward the people of this Territory let that cause be calinly and temperately unreasonable manner concerning any important subject or any community in the country. If there is any serious cause of complaint toward the people of this Territory lets that

THE NICHOLS DIVORCE.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PETI-TIONER-MRS. NICHOLS' RIDE WITH MR. LYMAN-CRIMINATING EVIDENCE RECANTED. BRIDGEPORT, April 18, 1877.

At the opening of the case to-day Mr. George Bulkley, who is a cousin of Mrs. Nichols and resides in Southport, was called and sworn. He testified that he, in mpany with five or six gentlemen, sailed in the yacht

I with the New York squadron in 1870, and was at New Bodford while the fleet was at that place; from there they went (Mr. Buikley and his party) to Oak Bluffs; previous to leaving New Bedford Mr. Nichols came to witness and requested bim to look for Mrs. Nichols after his arrival at the Bluffs, and if he found her to tell her that her daughter, Annie Maud, was the hereid sailed from New Bedford in about two nours after witness saw Mr. Nichols, and he arrived at Oak Bluffs about five o'clock in the afternoon; the particular day of the week this sail occurred he could not state; Mr. Bulkley could not remember whether or not Mr. Nichols said anything about money, but he had an impression that he offered to send Mrs. Nichols some, and was deterred by the voluntary promise of the gentleman belonging to wit ness' party, who were triends to her, that if she needed funds they would supply her wants in that respect; Mr. Nichols said nothing to witness concerning any effort to find his wife at New Bedford that he remembers, and he did not know that any inquiry had been made for her there; the Nered followed the New York squadron and was at Newport with the fleet in the cruise of 1870.

Mr. Robert Jennings, of New York, was the next witness. He sailed with Mr. Bulkley on the yacht Nereld, in 1870, visited New Bedford and Ort Hinfls. Mr. Jennings repeated in substance the sattement made by the preceding witness about Mr. Nichols coming to them and requesting them to find his wife at the Bluffs as soon as possible after their arrival and deliver the message; witness remembered that Mr. Nichols offered to send her money, and thinks that he mentioned the name of the hotel where she was probably stopping; Mr. Nicholes said the had particular day of the week this sall occurred he could

Nichols offered to send her money, and thinks that he mentioned the name of the hotel where she was probably stopping; Mr. Nichols said he had received a telegram announcing the sickness of one of the children, and he was going home the first opportunity and he wanted his wife to come at once; witness seemed to have no clear recollection whether Mr. Nichols said anything about an effort to find her at New Bedford, but was under the impression that something was said on that point.

MRS. NICHOLS RECALLED.

At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Nichols was recalled. During the progress of the trial more or loss had been said about Mr. Lyman and Mrs. Nichols riding together in a carriage in various places in Blooklyn and New York, and denials in general and in particular had been made, but it was hinted that a certain ride at Newport had been kept shady, and this item of history her counsel now called upon her to "rise and explain." She did so, in substance, as follows:—

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THE NEWPORT RIDE.

On Tucsday afternoon, the last day of their stay at Newport in 1869, she rode out with Mr. Lyman, having her husband's approval; that day Mr. Nichols intended to sait to Bristol with one of his sisters, leaving his wife, Miss Milbank and his other sister at the hetel; he was disuppointed, however, for there was no wind, and after waiting until past noon he returned to the hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, Mr. Lyman and a number of other gentlemen coming up from the floet; it was a beautiful afternoon, and as the sail had been given up a ride was suggested; Mr. Lowell had already ordered a carriage, a general ride-out seemed to be "on foot;" Mrs. Nichols signified her desire to go, never having been to Newport before, and her husband assented, saying "Yes, we'll go;" the assent was all there appared to be in it on his part, for he made no effort to obtain a carriage after awhile Mr. Lyman remarked that he would go to the stable for a carriage, and it be could get one he would drive around to the hotel, and Mr. Nichols seemed to be very glad to have him do so; they waited on the piazza and by and by Mr. Lyman returned with an open basket phaeton and pony, saying he had been to two or three stables and that was the best he could do; he tied the pony to a hitchingpost, and said he was sahamed of the turnout, but if any hady present was willing to ride out to that style he was at their service; Mrs. Nichols was anxious to see the place and enjoy the proposed ride on the beach, and said she would go—having a large parasol she was not alraid of the sun; Mr. Lyman asked Mr. Nichols if he was willing his wite should go, and he answered. "Yes, certainly, very willing;" her husband waited upon her to the pinaeton, and said he would get a carriage he would drive around and meet her; there was a general parade of teams that afternoon, all the turnou

be back to the hotel again in the evening, and that was all there was to the Newport "carriage ride" of '69.

BISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Goodwin Stoddard, of this city, who has been one of Mrs. Nichols' counsel since the beginning of the case in Connecticut, was the next and last witness. He testified to being at Mr. Ward's office. No. 150 Broadway, New York, on the 2d of November last, and there saw Mrs. Nichols and a colored woman named Elizabeth Johnson; he arrived there about two o'clock P. M., and Mrs. Nichols was there when he arrived. A paper was here handed to witness, who was asked if it was executed in his presence. He answered it was, the paper, which was said to be a statement made by one John Maher under oath, and dated March 23, 1876, was then offered in evidence. Strong objections were urged to its being read as ovidence on the part of counsel for Mr. Nichole, after becoming acquainted with its contents; they were quite willing the Court should read it, but they warmiy opposed its going upon record as evidence, submitting a variety or reasons why it should be excuded. The Court, after listening very closely to the objectors, in a few clear, brief sentences, orushed away all the objections and said the paper may be read. It turned out to be a contradiction of John Maher (who had testined as a witness for Mr. Nichols, made voluntarily by himself, and was to the effect that, having now seen Mr. Lyman and Mrs. Nichols, he says they are not the persons he saw enter the house No. 446 West Fifty-urst street, as he testified; he was mistaken in the persons.

the persons.

This closed the case for the petitioner, and the Court adjourned until Thursday, May 3, when the sub-tebutta will begin. The papers in this suit are already very voluminous, but it is more than likely that resms of legal cap will yet be used before a termination is

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senators Cooling Down After the Excitement Caused by Tweed's Bisclosures.

PROGRESS ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

Passage of the Presidential Electoral Bill in the House.

RELIEF FOR LIQUOR DEALERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBAYY, April 18, 1877.

The Senate having become quieted after Mr. Woodin's speech of last night devoted itself pretty assiduously to-day to the consideration of the Supply bill. Two hundred and eight thousand dollars of new appropriations were agreed to, \$200,000 being for the Buffale Insane Asylum. No other important amendment was decided upon, and the Senate went into executive ses-

The Supply bill will still be the special order until

In the house, Mr. Strahan, from the Judiciary Com mittee, reported lavorably the bill for the protection of property and prevention of crime at sea bathing places, which provides stricter police arrangements to Coney Island and the various suburban bathing places near the metropolis. It was placed on the regular calendar. The same gentleman also reported favorably his humanitarian bili for the protection of children, which is intended to give further authority in various cases to the Society for the Protection of Children It also took its place upon the calendar, which means a meagre chance of passage at this late day.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. The Electoral bill was, however, the interesting subject of the day. It is denounced) by democrats as a most outrageous measure and received very severe bandling by that side of the House. According to its provisions, as applied say to last year, this State, which gave 33,000 majority to the democratic candidate for Governor, would have given twenty out of it thirty five electors to the republican candidate, and its pre-entation and pre-sure now is a strong confirma-tion of the report which Law gained groups that the Ap-portionment Gommittee, who should redistrict the State more equitably, do not intend to report any feasible measure at all.

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EVYNING SESSION.

In the Assembly to-night there was a lively discussion over a small point of order which covered a large question. Mr. Gibert, Speaker pro tem., sent to the grinding committee a large batch of bills, under the rule allowing the Speaker and Cierk to select measures for preferred relevance by quantimous consent. In this case unanimous consent was not specifically asked, the Speaker pro tem. saying merely, "with the approval of the House the following bills will be referred to the Speaker pro tem. saying merely, "with the approval of the House the following bills will be referred to the Sub-Committee of the Whole." Mr. Maynard, of Delaware, contended that this was not a proper request for unanimous consent, which must siways be specifically granted, and it could never be inferred that the approval of the House might mean merely a majority vote, and in fact that an important measure had been so referred, which would not otherwise have obtained unanimy ac consent. The Speaker, Mr. Sloan, took the floor and maintained the correctness of the decision, and after much debate the appeal was finally laid on the table by a party vote. The question is really important, because under the rule established to-night, very objectionable measures may be hurred forward without fair chance of objection, and with a false appearance of unanimity.

The Electoral bill, which passed the House to-day, will cause a brisk political breeze. The practical effect of it, if it becomes a law, will be to place New York in a peculiary political position in turier Presidential contests, and to make the apportionment of Congressional districts decisive, even against a large adverse majority in the State. The democratis are bitter on this matter, and denounce it as a republican dedge to secure the State, even without the machinery of Returning Boards. It their construction of the bill is right Governor Robins

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

A CONTRACTOR ASSAULTED AND ALMOST BEATEN

TO DEATH. tacked and brutally beat Mr. Eugene McCarty, a con-tractor, of No. 118 East 119th street. It appears that about two months ago Mr. McCarty accepted a subcontract for the quarrying of some rock at Fifty-third

The gentleman who had the original contract for this quarrying work told McCarty that there was not hazards reduce the rates of labor. Acting on this, the sub-contractor told his employes on last Saturday that hazards reduce the rates of labor. Acting on this, the sub-contractor told his employes on last Saturday that he was compelled to pay them tess money than they had been due to pay them tess money than they had been due the men for some time, owing, McCarry claims, to his having received none himself-durmurs and menaces were uttered by the men, who gave their employer to understand that they would proceed to extremes if their claims were not at once considered and attended to. McCarry, however, cave no heed to this, and the dirst evidence of hostility on the part of his men was the appearance of a number of them in 119th street, near Lexington avenue, when he was leaving his house on Tuesday night One of the men, named Shea, approached him then, and said angrily, "We want that money, Mr. McCarty, and if you don give us it we'll lay you out." At the same moment Thomas Riley, another of the gang, atruck him on the head with a blust instrument, inflicting a deep gash and knocking him down. He struggled to his feet, however, and, being a tail, riporous man, succeeded in stretching on the ground a couple of his assailants, a crowd of whom were now gathering about him. He tried to draw a revolver, too, but another blow on the head, felled him and the whole crowd fell upon him, Ricking and stampting upon him till he became insensible. He had a chance to utter a cry, however, as he fell, and this reached the cars of an officers who, hurrying up, drove off McCarty's assailants and had the half dead contractor carried to the station house. Here his shoulder, which had been dislocated, was set by Dr. Stinert, and his other hurts were attended to. Betective Clark, who was detailed on the cise, arrested Shea yesterday, but Riley had flod. The detective says there is reason to believe that these men were concerned in the stack on Captain Dayle on Monday night.

ILLUMINATING GAS.

LECTURE BY MR. T. O'CONNOR SLOAME BEFORE THE XAVIER UNION.

A lecture on the subject of the manufacture of coal gas was delivered last night by Mr. T. O'Conner Sloane, A. M., E. M., before the Xavier Union, at their society rooms, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street. The lecturer gave a scientific account of the various operations which are required in the production of coal gas. He explained how the carbon is heated in retorts and yields coke, which remains behind, and crude gas, which passes through the hydraulic main condenser and washer, deposits tar and ammonia water, and passing through the purifier leaves sulphur compounds, carbonic acid, &c., and then goes to the gas bolder as merchantable gas. It is only fifty-five years since London was first lighted by gas, and when, years since London was first lighted by gas, and when, in the latter part of the past century, William Murdoch discovered coal gas Sir Humphrey Davy said that the time would come wherein gasometers as large as the dome of St. Paul's would be used. Sir Humphrey was laughed at for his pairs, but the lecturer explained that at the present time several gas holders considerably larger than the dome of Sir Christopher Wren's great mountental edifice are used. At first there was a difficulty in conveying gas by means of pipes. Gun barrels screwed together were thus employed; but now from \$,000,000 to 4,000,000 test of gas piping are manufactured annually in New York alone. Mr. Stoane, who was alied by a set of chemical apparatus, performed a variety of experiments, showing the nature and composition of some other well known gases. Among the experiments was one which showed the actual production of coal gas, and burning it in the presence of the audience. He also demonstrated by means of a nicely adjusted scale beam the ponderosity of gas, and with the aid of glass retoris showed that in their most subtle forms gases are susceptible of receiving a color.

Next thursday night Mr. Bottassey, the Consul General of the kingdom of Greece, will deliver in the same place a lecture on the Eastern question.

A TRAMP'S SUICIDE.

Suspended from the bough of a large yew tree, by a trap, in the Central Park, was found yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man, apparently about forty years of age. It was evidently that of a tramp, as several crusts of bread were lound in his pocket. The body was cut down and sent to the Morgue.